S/076/62/036/009/002/011
B101/B102

AUTHORS: Yegorov, E. M., Ignat'yeva, L. A., Kiselev, V. F., Krasil'nikov, K. G., and Topchiyeva, K. V.

TITLE: Study of the surface properties of catalytic aluminum oxide

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 36, no. 9, 1962, 1882 - 1889

TEXT: The specific heat of wetting of commercial Al_2O_3 by water, methanol, ethanol, and n-heptane, and the content of structural water Al_2O_3 were measured, the phase composition of Al_2O_3 was determined by x-ray analysis, and the infrared spectrum of deuterated Al_2O_3 was taken. Whereas with n-heptane the heat of wetting is independent of the content of structural water in Al_2O_3, it increases, in the case of water and alcohols, with increasing thermal dehydration of Al_2O_3. Since, however, the specific surface of Al_2O_3 becomes smaller at high annealing temperatures, the heat of

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Study of the surface ...

wetting calculated per g of Al_2O_3 reaches a maximum for Al_2O_3 heated at 500°C. The curve for heat of wetting (Q, erg/cm^3) versus structural water (μmole/m^2) shows the following sections: (1) Increase of Q after thermal treatment of Al_2O_3 at 20 - 150°C owing to removal of the adsorbed H_2O; (2) unchanged Q at 170 - 200°C in spite of dehydration of the bayerit in the bulk of Al_2O_3; (3) Q increases at 200 - 500°C owing to dehydration of the Al_2O_3 surface; (4) sharp increase of Q between 500 and 700°C, although the content of structural water changes only little in this range owing to formation of γ-Al_2O_3; (5) increase of Q at 800-900°C owing to formation of κ, δ, θ, and α-Al_2O_3 (corundum). The infrared spectrum of deuterated Al_2O_3 showed a broad 2630 cm^{-1} band which disappeared at 400°C (interacting OD groups), a narrow band at 2755 cm^{-1} (free, non-interacting OD groups), and a narrow 2710 cm^{-1} band (weakly bound OD groups). For gibbsite, maximum hydration was calculated to be ~22 μmole/m^2; for the (0001) face of corundum, the hydration amounts to 12.7 μmole/m^2. The coordination sphere of the Al

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surface atoms which is not fully occupied after the thermal dehydration is filled up by water or alcohols with formation of hydrate or alcoholates, respectively. The irreversible sorption of alcohols increases after thermal treatment of Al_2O_3 at high temperature. There are 4 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova, Fizicheskiy i khimicheskiy fakul'tety (Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov, Physical and Chemical Departments)

SUBMITTED: November 1, 1960

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S/078/62/007/002/003/019
B119/B110

1087

5.2100

AUTHORS: Ostroushko, Yu. I., Filippova, K. I., Ignat'yeva, L. A.

TITLE: Interaction of β-spodumene and sulfuric acid

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 7, no. 2, 1962, 244 - 251

TEXT: The mechanism of the reaction between spodumene and H_2SO_4 was studied for varying thermal pretreatment of the former. β-spodumene was obtained from α-spodumene (Li_2O - 6.71%; Al_2O_3 - 23.94%; SiO_2 - 62.4%) by heating to 1000°C (tube Silit furnace). The conversion of the α to the β-form was checked by crystal optical and x-ray analyses. β-spodumene was made to react with H_2SO_4 in quartz test tubes (standard conditions: 250°C for 60 min; H_2SO_4 consumption 40%), the mixture was filtered and washed with hot water. Residues were studied by x-ray diffraction analysis (with the УРС-70 (URS-70) apparatus), with the РКД-62 (RKD-62) camera with Fe anode and Mn filter) as well as infrared spectrographically (ИКС-2 (IKS-2) double-beam infrared spectrograph with LiF prism for the range from 6000

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Interaction of β-spodumene...

to 1500 cm^{-1} and with KCl prism from 1400 to 550 cm^{-1}) and compared with the data of the initial substances. Besides these analytic methods thermogravimetric and chemical analyses were used. 1) The minimum tempering temperature for α-spodumene required for a reaction with H_2SO_4 (it is 950°C), 2) the optimum temperature and time of the spodumene - H_2SO_4 reaction (up to 100°C - spodumene is not changed; minimum reaction temperature 150°C, optimum temperature with minimum reaction time 250 - 300°C); 3) the reversibility of the reaction with H_2SO_4 by tempering of the non-washed reaction product at 500, 700, 800, 900, 1000, and 1100°C were determined. Results: β-spodumene reacts with H_2SO_4 as follows: $Li_2O \cdot Al_2O_3 \cdot 4\ SiO_2 + H_2SO_4 \longrightarrow Li_2SO_4 + H_2O \cdot Al_2O_3 \cdot 4\ SiO_2$; the IR spectrogram of the residue shows one OH-vibrational band each at 3020 and 2450 cm^{-1} (the latter verified by substituting H_2O by D_2O) which are not present in the spectrogram of the initial substance. The above-mentioned reaction is not possible with α-spodumene. Significant deformations of the crystal lattice occur, if Li in spodumene is replaced by H. The residue resulting

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after leaching is a particular mineral which is not like the product leached under natural conditions. The substitution reaction effected by H_2SO_4 is reversible above 700°C: β-spodumene is formed again. There are 6 figures, 4 tables, and 7 references: 3 Soviet and 4 non-Soviet. The four references to English-language publications read as follows: I. J. Bear. Chem. Engng. and Mining Rev., 50, 40 (Febr. 1958); I. J. Bear. Chem. and Engng. News, 32, no. 29, 2868; no. 51, 5017; no. 52, 5108 (1954); L. E. Djigheuzian. Symposium on the extraction metallurgy of some of the less Common Metals. London, W. C.,.2, march 22, 1956, paper 5. Metallurgical Developments in the Recovery of Some of the less Common Metals in Canada; R. Hader, R. Nielsen, M. Herre. Ind. Engng. Chem., 43 (12), 2636 (1951).

SUBMITTED: February 20, 1961

X

Card 3/3

IGNAT'YEVA, L.A.; LEVSHIN, L.V.; OSIPOVA, T.D.; POLUKHIN, Yu.M.

Study of the association of rhodamine 6G molecules based on electron and vibrational absorption spectra. Opt. i spektr. 13 no.3:396-402 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Rhodamine—Spectra) (Molecular association)

IGNAT'YEVA, L.A.

Discussion of V.L.Levshin's report "Migration of energy in solutions and the association theory of the quenching of luminescence." Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 26 no.1:52 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:2)

(Solution(Chemistry))
(Luminescence)
(Levshin, V.L.)

BORISOVA, M.S.; DZIS'KO, V.A.; IGNAT'YEVA, L.A.; TIMOFEYEVA, L.N.

Acidity of hydroxyl groups of oxide catalyst surfaces studied by means of infrared spectroscopy. Kin. i kat. 4 no.3: 461-466 My-Je '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova, fizicheskiy fakul'tet i Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut imeni Karpova.

(Catalysts) (Hydroxyl group)
(Spectrum, Infrared)

YEGOROV, M.M.; IGNAT'YEVA, L.A.; KISELEV, V.F.; KRASIL'NIKOV, K.G.; TOPCHIYEVA, K.V.

Surface properties of catalytically active aluminum oxide. Zhur. fiz. khim. 36 no.9:1882-1889 S '62. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova, fizicheskiy fakul'tet i khimicheskiy fakul'tet.

IGNAT'YEVA, L.A.; SIDORIN, A.Ya.; SLOVOKHOTOVA, T.A.

Infrared spectroscopy study of the transformations of isomeric cresols on Ni/Al_2O_3-catalysts. Kin.i kat. 5 no.6:1069-1075 N-D '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova, fizicheskiy i khimicheskiy fakul'tety.

IGNAT'YEVA, L.A.; MUSAYEV, T.N.; SLOVOKHOTOVA, T.A.

Study of interaction of isopropyl alcohol with a Ni/Al_2O_3 catalyst by infrared spectroscopy. Kin. i kat. 6 no.2:294-299 Mr-Ap '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova, fizicheskiy i khimicheskiy fakul'tety.

IGNAT'YEVA, L.A.

Role of hydroxyl groups at the surface of oxide catalysts in adsorption and catalysis processes. Dokl. AN SSSR 163 no.2:398-401 Jl '65.
(MIRA 18:7)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet. Submitted January 4, 1965.

TAYMURAZOVA, L.Kh.; IGNAT'YEVA, L.A.

Study of the interaction between minerals and polymers by infrared spectroscopy method. Vest.Mosk. un. Ser. 6: Biol., pochv. 20 no.2: 81-86 Mr-Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Kafedra fiziki i melioratsii pochv Moskovskogo universiteta.

DAVYDOVA, N.I.; ZHIGUNOVA, I.A.; IGNAT'YEVA, L.A.; KOVNER, M.A.

Calculation and interpretation of the spectra of nonplanar vibrations in m-cresol, n-cresol, o-cresol and their deuterosubstituted. Opt. i spektr. 18 no.6:1077-1079 Je '65. (MIRA 18:12)

IGNAT'YEVA, L.A.

Determining the productivity of the aerial part of grasses in a birch and aspen forest. Izv. SO AN SSSR no.8.Ser.biol.-med. nauk no.2:62-67 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. TSentral'nyy Sibirskiy botanicheskiy sad Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk.

IGNAT'YEVA, L.A.; TUMANOVA, L.A.; AKIMOVA, N.V.

Studying the effect of a catalytic poison on the hydroxyl coating of oxidic catalysts by the infrared spectroscopy method. Zhur.prikl. spekt. 2 no.4:331-335 Ap '65.

(MIRA 18:8)

IGNAT'YEVA, L.O.

Development and distribution of irrigation farming in the Crimean steppes. Izv. Krym. otd. Geog. ob-va no.5:233-243 '58.
(MIRA 14:9)

(Crimea--Irrigation farming)

MEZENTSEV, Mikhail Danilovich; CHETYRKIN, M.I., otvetstvennyy redaktor; SUROVA, V.A., redaktor izdatel'stva; IGNAT'EVA, L.I., redaktor izdatel'stva; ZAZUL'SKAYA, V.F., tekhnicheskiy redaktor; KOROVENKOVA, Z.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[The economics, organization and planning of production in the coal industry] Ekonomika, organizatsiia i planirovanie proizvodstva v ugol'noi promyshlennosti. Izd. 2-oe, perer. i dop. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1956. 342 p. (MLRA 10:3)
(Coal mines and mining)

IGNAT'YEVA, L. I.

BUKHALO, Sergey Maksimovich; GERCHIKOV, S.S., otvetstvennyy redaktor; SUROVA, V.A., redaktor izdatel'stva; IGNAT'YEVA, L.I., redaktor izdatel'stva; ALADOVA, Ye.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Organization and planning of production in coal mines] Organizatsiia i planirovanie proizvodstva na ugol'nykh shakhtakh. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1957. 355 p. (MIRA 10:8)
(Coal mines and mining)

Ignat'yeva, L.I.

RZHEVSKIY, Vladimir Vasil'yevich; SIMKIN, B.A., otvetstvennyy red.; SUROVA, V.A., red.; IGNAT'YEVA, L.I., red.; BEKKER, O.G., tekhn.red.

[Open-cut mining of coal and ore] Rezhim gornykh rabot pri otkrytoi dobyche uglia i rudy. [Moskva] Ugletekhizdat, 1957. 198 p. (MIRA 11:1)

(Strip mining)

SKOCHINSKIY , A.A., akademik, red.; TERPIGOREV, A.M., akademik; SHEVYAKOV, L.D., akademik, red.; MEL'NIKOV, N.V., red.; AGOSHKOV, M.I., red.; SPIVAKOVSKIY, A.O., red.; PLAKSIN, I.N., red.; SUDOPLATOV, A.P., doktor tekhn.nauk; red.; BARON, L.I., doktor tekhn.nauk, red.; PROTOD'YAKONOV, M.M., doktor tekhn.nauk, red.; FAYERMAN, Ye.M., doktor tekhn.nauk, red.; MIKHEYEV, G.F., red.; CHETYRKIN, M.I., red.; IGNAT'YEVA, L.I., red.; BEKKER, O.G., tekhn.red.; ALADOVA, Ye.I., tekhn.red.

[Soviet mine engineering, 1917-1957] Sovetskaia gornaia nauka, 1917-1957. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po ugol'noi promyshlennosi "Ugletekhizdat," 1957. 640 p. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR, Institut gornogo dela. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Mel'nikov, Agoshkov, Spivakovskiy, Plaksin).
(Mining engineering)

L 36113-66 EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD
ACC NR: AP6017304 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0126/66/021/005/0700/0703

AUTHORS: Palatnik, L. S.; Ignat'yev, O. M.; Ignat'yeva, L. K.

ORG: Kharkov Polytechnic Institute im. V. I. Lenin (Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut); Institute of Chemistry and Technology of Rare Elements, Kol'sk Branch AN SSSR (Institut khimii i tekhnologii redkikh elementov Kol'skogo filiala AN SSSR)

TITLE: Method of curvilinear supports for the preparation of complete alloy systems of variable composition after the method of S. A. Vekshinskiy

SOURCE: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 21, no. 5, 1966, 700-703

TOPIC TAGS: alloy, alloy composition, alloy phase diagram, alloy system, metal vapor deposition

ABSTRACT: A method for the simultaneous preparation of two- and three-component alloy systems covering the complete concentration range of all components is presented. The new method is an extension of the one propos d by S. A. Vekshinskiy (Novyy metod metallograficheskogo issledovaniya splavov, M., Gostekhizdat, 1944). The method consists of a simultaneous vacuum evaporation of all the alloy components onto a spherical or cylindrical surface (see Fig. 1). The density of condensate at a given point (see Fig. 1) is given by the expression

$$q = \frac{Q[(b+1)\cos\alpha - b]}{4\pi R^2 [2b(b+1)(1-\cos\alpha) + a^2 + 1]^{3/2}},$$

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L 36113-66

ACC NR: AP6017304

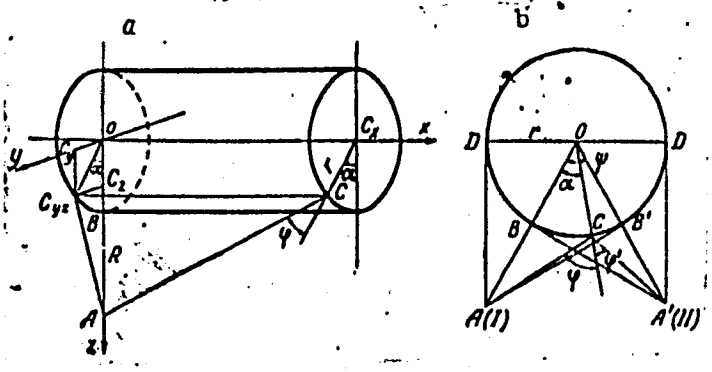


Fig. 1. a - condensation onto the outer surface of a cylinder from a point source evaporator; b - production of a binary condensate on a cylindrical or spherical condenser; A and A' - evaporated components; BB' - region of condensation of the binary alloy of variable composition; BD - region of condensation of pure component A; B'D' - region of condensation of pure component A'.

where Q is the mass of the evaporated substance, R is the distance between the evaporator and the epicenter, $b = r/R$ is a geometrical factor, $a = C_x/R$ is the linear coordinate of point C, α is the angular coordinate of point C. This relationship was tested experimentally on antimony specimens, and good agreement between the calculated and experimental values for q was obtained. A photograph of the experimental apparatus is presented. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 2 equations.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 12Jun65/ ORIG REF: 014

LS

Card 2/2

SOURCE: Leningrad. Universitet. Vestnik. Seriya matematiki, mekhaniki i astronomii, no. 1, 1965, 102-109

TOPIC TAGS: solar eclipse, solar atmosphere, residual radiation, terrestrial atmosphere, radio emission, sunspot

ABSTRACT: An expedition went to Simushir Island to observe the time of the second and third radio contacts of the solar eclipse of 21 July 1961 for detecting the height of rapid changes in the solar atmosphere during the period of weak solar activity and for measuring the residual radiation flux during the period of total eclipse. The detection of [illegible] and measurements [illegible] radiation were also

ABBASOV, A.R.; GRABINSKIY, A.S.; [illegible]; [illegible]; [illegible]; MOLCHANOV, A.P.; NYASHKOV, V.I.; PAKRATOV, Ye.I.; [illegible]; YUDIN, O.I.; YASNOV, L.V.

Radioastronomical observations of the solar eclipse of July 21, 1963 in the microwave band. Vest. LGU 20 no.1:102-109 '65.
(MIRA 18:2)

Card 2/2

SOLINOV, F.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; BUDOV, V.M., inzh.; KRUCHININ, Yu.D., kand. tekhn.nauk; IGNAT'YEVA, L.M., inzh.

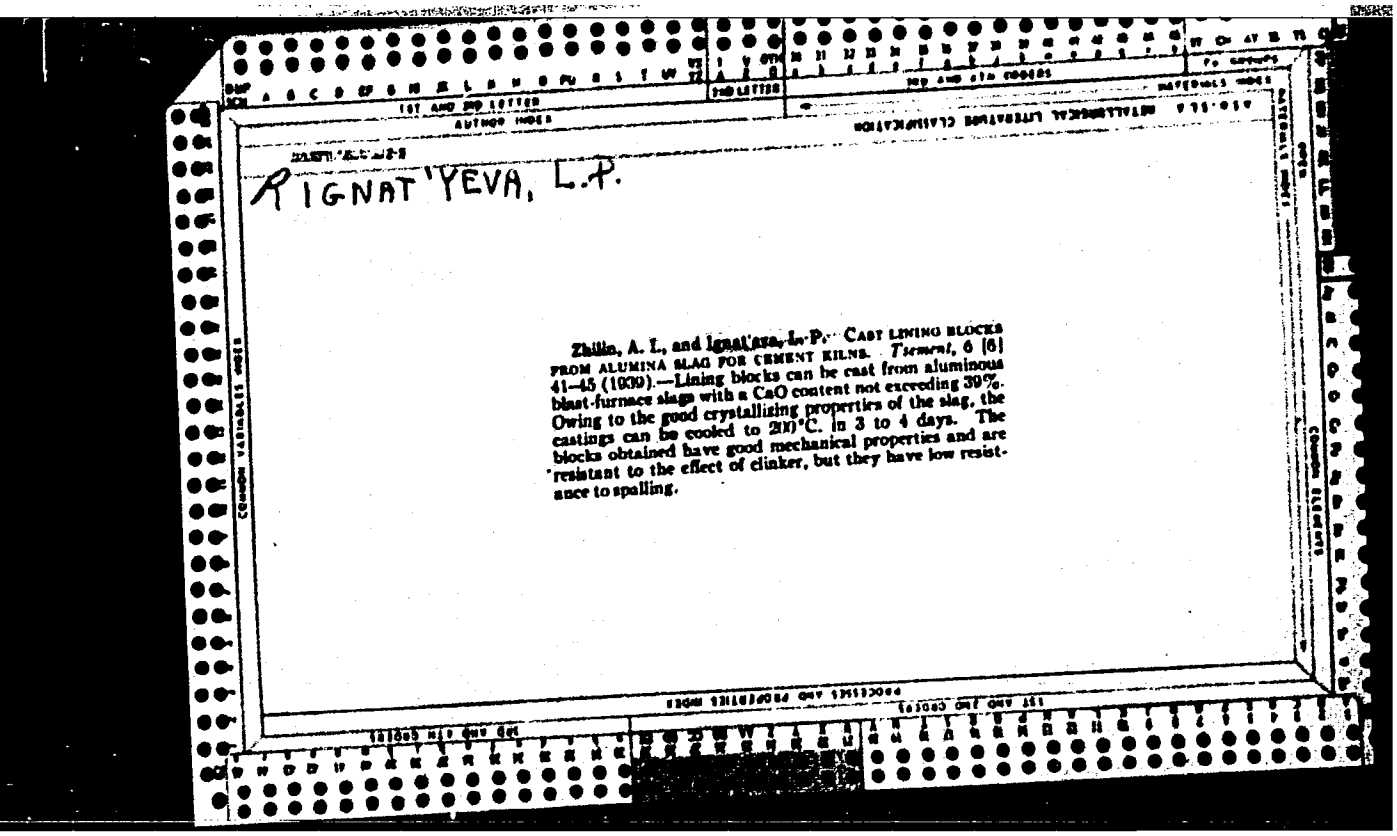
Effect of additions of fluorine and the replacement of sodium oxide by potassium oxide on the crystallizing properties of sheet glass. Stek. i ker. 22 no.6:22-25 Je '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut stekla (for Solinov). 2. Salavatskiy zavod tekhnicheskogo stekla (for Budov). 3. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni S.M.Kirova (for Kruchinin, Ignat'yeva).

IGNAT'YEVA, L.N., inzh.

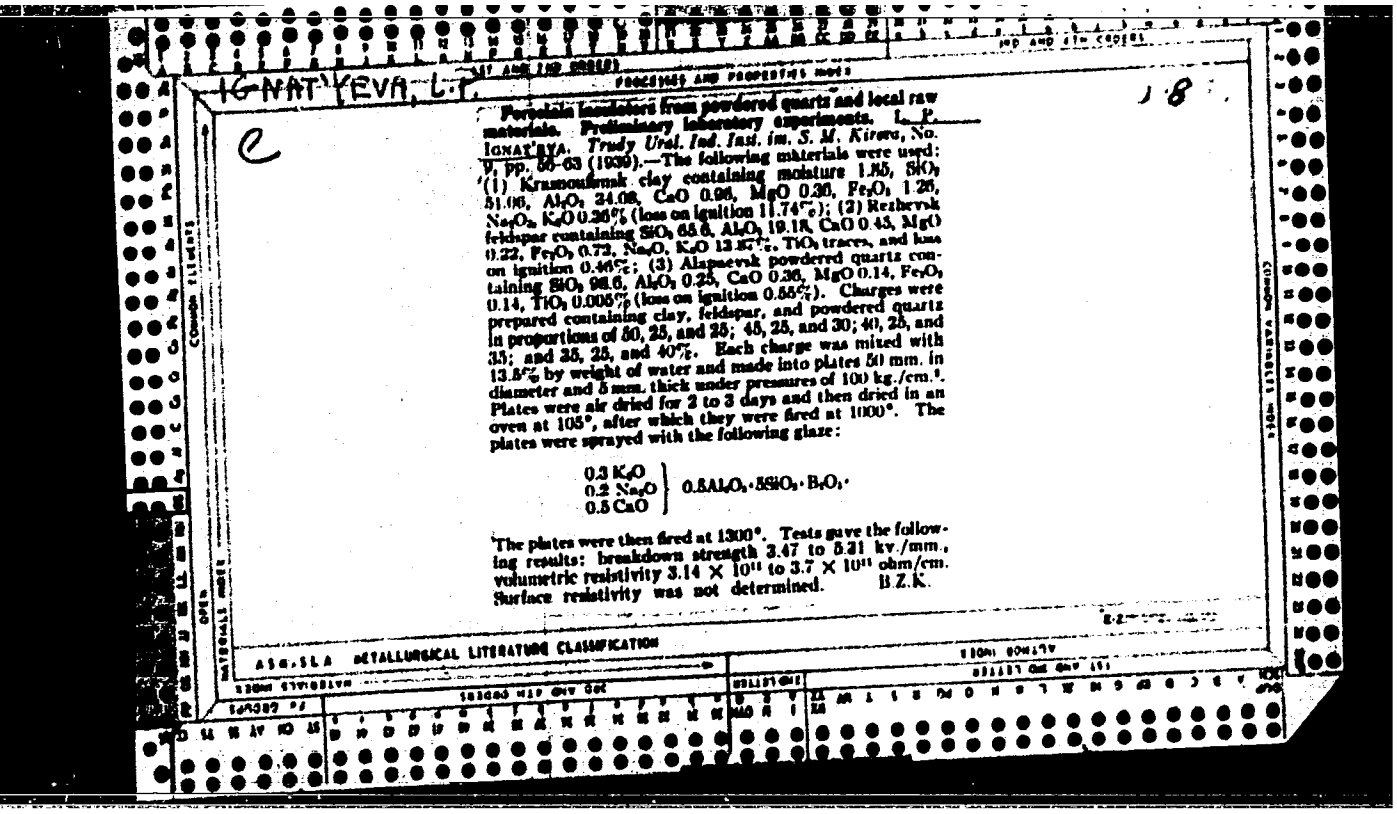
Reconstruction of the air ducts of the ejector-type dryer designed by the Central Scientific Research Institute of Woodworking. Der. prom. 13 no.4:22-23 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Tiraspol'skaya mebel'naya fabrika No.4.



IGNAT'YEVA, L.P.

Zhilin, A. I., and Ignat'eva, L. P.: CAST LINING BLOCKS FROM ALUMINA SLAG FOR CEMENT KILNS. *Tsement*, 6 [6] 41–45 (1939).—Lining blocks can be cast from aluminous blast-furnace slags with a CaO content not exceeding 39%. Owing to the good crystallizing properties of the slag, the castings can be cooled to 200°C. in 3 to 4 days. The blocks obtained have good mechanical properties and are resistant to the effect of clinker, but they have low resistance to spalling.



IGNAT'EVA, L. P.

Porcelain insulators from powdered quartz and local raw materials. Preliminary laboratory experiments. L. P. IGNAT'EVA. *Trudy Ural. Ind. Inst. im. S. M. Kirova*, No. 9, pp. 55-63 (1939).—The following materials were used: (1) Krasnoufimsk clay containing moisture 1.85, SiO_2 51.06, Al_2O_3 34.08, CaO 0.98, MgO 0.30, Fe_2O_3 1.26, Na_2O, K_2O 0.26% (loss on ignition 11.74%); (2) Rezhevsk feldspar containing SiO_2 65.6, Al_2O_3 19.18, CaO 0.45, MgO 0.22, Fe_2O_3 0.72, Na_2O, K_2O 13.85%, TiO_2 traces, and loss on ignition 0.46%; (3) Alapaevsk powdered quartz containing SiO_2 98.6, Al_2O_3 0.25, CaO 0.36, MgO 0.14, Fe_2O_3 0.14, TiO_2 0.005% (loss on ignition 0.55%). Charges were prepared containing clay, feldspar, and powdered quartz in proportions of 50, 25, and 25; 45, 25, and 30; 40, 25, and 35; and 35, 25, and 40%. Each charge was mixed with 13.5% by weight of water and made into plates 50 mm. in diameter and 5 mm. thick under pressures of 100 kg./cm.^{2}. Plates were air dried for 2 to 3 days and then dried in an oven at 105°, after which they were fired at 1000°. The plates were sprayed with the following glaze:

$$\left.\begin{matrix}0.3\ K_2O\\0.2\ Na_2O\\0.5\ CaO\end{matrix}\right\}\ 0.5Al_2O_3 \cdot 5SiO_2 \cdot B_2O_3 \cdot$$

The plates were then fired at 1300°. Tests gave the following results: breakdown strength 3.47 to 5.21 kv./mm., volumetric resistivity 3.14×10^{11} to 3.7×10^{11} ohm/cm. Surface resistivity was not determined. B.Z.K.

CHEBUKOV, M.F., kand.tekhn.nauk; IGNAT'IEVA, L.P., insh.

Building gypsum made of wastes obtained in producing hydrofluoric acid. Stroi. mat. 6 no:10:36 O '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(Gypsum)

CHEBUKOV, M.F.; IGNAT'YEVA, L.P.

Hydrofluoric acid production wastes as additives to cement for regulating the time of setting. Zhur. VKHO 5 no.6:712-713 '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. S.M.Kirova.
(Cement) (Hydrofluoric acid)

IGNAT'YEVA, L.P.

Dessication of cement slurries by centrifugation. Trudy Ural. politekh. inst. no.118:32-37 '62. (MIRA 16:6)

(Cement) (Separators(Machines))

IGNAT'YEVA, L.P.

Neutralized gypsum wastes from the production of hydrofluoric acid as an additive during clinker grinding. Trudy Ural. politekh. inst. no.118:38-43 '62. (MIRA 16:6)

(Cement—Testing) (Gypsum)

ACCESSION NR: AP4007983 S/0190/63/005/012/1850/1853

AUTHORS: Razinskaya, I. N.; Kozlov, P. V.; Shtarkman, B. P.; Ignat'yeva, L. P.

TITLE: Intra- and interbundle plasticization of poly(vinyl chloride) interbundle

SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 5, no. 12, 1963, 1850-1853

TOPIC TAGS: polymer, poly(vinyl chloride), polymerization, emulsion polymerization, bulk polymerization, plasticization, intrabundle plasticization, interbundle plasticization, mixed plasticization, plasticizer, primary supermolecular structure, supermolecular structure, secondary structure, bundle, glass transition temperature, PVC

ABSTRACT: The plasticization of polyvinylchloride (PVC) prepared by suspension polymerization (PF-4) and block polymerization has been investigated. The compounds used as plasticizers were: dioctylphthalate, ethylstearate, butylstearate, castor oil, and glycerine. The investigation was carried out by the thermomechanical method with specimens prepared from pressed powders. Three types of plasticization are shown for PVC: intrabundle, interbundle, and a combination of these two limiting types. Because of the greater effect of plasticization of PF-4 than

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ACCESSION NR: AP4007983

of the block polymer it has been suggested that the former is endowed with looser primary supermolecular structures. It has been shown that the plasticization effect is not changed qualitatively or quantitatively in all three types of plasticization on reprecipitation of PVC from dilute solution. This is ascribed to retention of the primary supermolecular structures (bundles) during this process. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 22Jun62	DATE ACQ: 20Jan64	ENCL: 00
SUB CODE: MA	NO REF SOV: 006	OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP7007510 SOURCE CODE: UR/0101/67/000/001/0012/0013

AUTHOR: Chebukov, M. F. (Professor); Ignat'yeva, L. P. (Candidate of technical sciences)

ORG: Ural Polytechnic Institute (Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Boric acid from ores

SOURCE: Tsement, no. 1, 1967, 12-13

TOPIC TAGS: [redacted], boron mineral, datolite, gypsum, rock cement, boric acid, borate

ABSTRACT: The Urals Scientific Research Chemical Institute has developed a method for obtaining boric acid from datolite and lean borate ores from Far Eastern regions. The method is based on grinding rocks and leaching them with sulfuric acid. Large amounts of gypsum are obtained as a by-product. It is suggested that gypsum-rich by-products of the datolite processing be used at the Far Eastern cement plants as additives to clinkers instead of gypsum imported from the central regions of the

Card 1/2 UDC:

ACC NR: AP7007510

USSR. These Far Eastern cement plants can consume up to 100,000 ton of gypsum yearly [the information is of interest because it indicates the potential scale of datolite rock processed for boron compounds]. Orig. art. has: 1 table. [NC]

SUB CODE: 07,08/ SUBM DATE: none/ ATD PRESS: 5117

Card 2/2

IGNAT'YEVA, L.V.

Self-made polaroid-ocular photometer. Per. zvezdy 14 no.2: 119-121 Je '62. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Astronomicheskaya observatoriya Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo pedagogicheskogo instituta imeni V.I. Lenina.

IGNAT'YEVA, M. A.

"The Pharmacological Characteristics of a New Domestic Alkaloid, Triakantin (triacanthine)." Cand Med Sci, Leningrad Sanitary-Hygiene Medical Inst, Min Health RSFSR, Leningrad, 1955. (KL, No 13, Mar 55)

SO: Sum. No. 670, 29 Sep 55--Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (15)

TOMILINA, T.N.; POSKALENKO, A.N.; MALYGINA, Ye.I.; IGNAT'YEVA, M.A.; ANICHKOV, S.V., prof., red.; PYENTINA, A.A., red.

[Practical work in pharmacology] Praktikum po farmakologii. Moskva, Meditsina, 1965. 189 p. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Anichkov).

USSR/Pharmacology. Toxicology. Cardiovascular Drugs V

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No II, 1958, No 52005

Author : Ignat'yeva M.A.
Inst : -
Title : Hypotensive and Spasmolytic Effects of Triacantine.

Orig Pub : Farmakol. i toksikologiya, 1957, 20, No 1, 56-58

Abstract : Triacantine (I) is an alkaloid of Gleditychia triacanta L. It was established that DL_{50} of I for mice is 259 mg/kg. In intravenous administration of I to decerebrated cat, in doses of 0.1-5 mg/kg, a hypotensive effect (HE) was noted, increasing with larger doses; the HE of I is 10 times weaker than that of papaverine. Preliminary section of the vagus nerve or injection of atropine had no effect of the HE of I. Denervation of the carotid sinuses was also without effect on the HE of I. The establishment of HE in animals with damage of the spinal cord proved a direct effect of I on the cardio-vascular system. This was confirmed by experiments with an isolated heart and blood

Card : 1/2 Chair of Pharmacology, Leningrad Sanitary Hygiene Med. Inst.

IGNAT'YEVA, M.A.

Effect of certain narcotics on the periodic activity of an empty stomach in a dog. Farm.i toks. 22 no.5:395-397 S-O '59.
(MIRA 13:3)

1. Kafedra farmakologii (zaveduyushchiy - prof. S.V. Anichkov) Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(NARCOTICS pharmacol.)
(STOMACH pharmacol.)

IGNAT'YEVA, Matrena Aleksandrovna; POLIAK, G.B., red.; RODIONOVA, Z.A., red.; KRUYS, I.G., tekhn. red.

[Developing independent solution of problems in the first grade] Privitie navykov samostoiatel'nogo resheniia zadach v I classe. Pod red. G.B. Poliaka. Moskva, Gos. uchebno-pedagog. izd-vo M-va prosv. RSFSR, 1957. 69 p. (MIRA 11:7)
(Arithmetic--Study and teaching)

IGNAT'YEVA, M. A.

IGNAT'YEVA, M. A. - "Effect of Organoelemental Compounds of the Fifth Group of the Periodic System of Elements of D. I. Mendeleyev on the Velocity of Solution of Steel in Inorganic Acids." Sub 3 Mar 52, Moscow State Pedagogical Inst imeni V. I. Lenin. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Chemical Sciences).

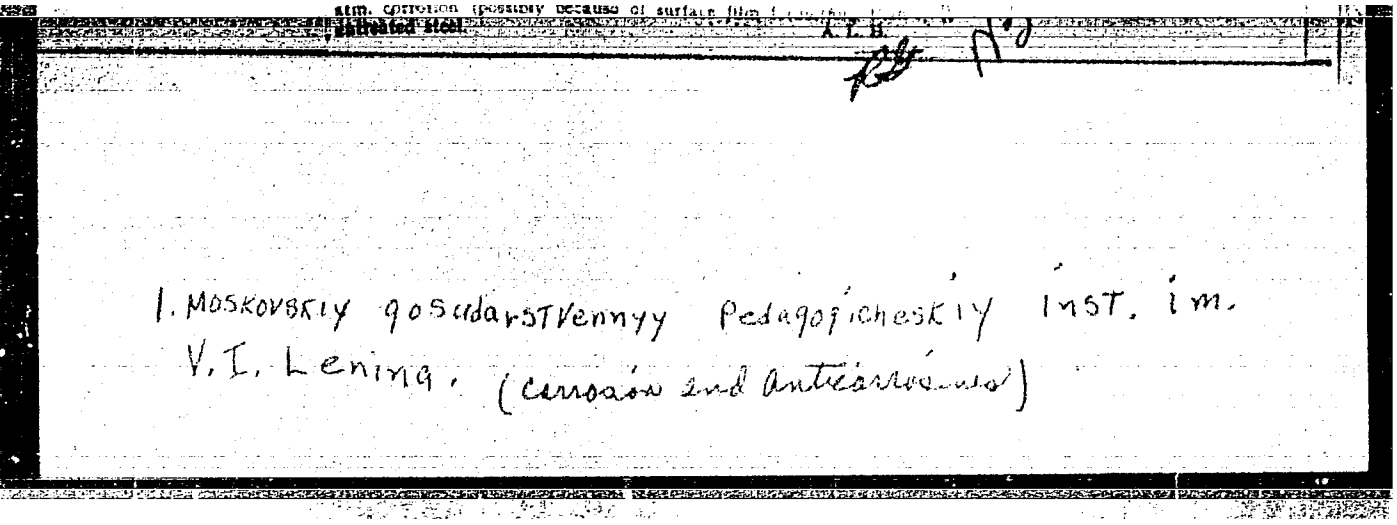
SO: Vechernaya Moskva January-December 1952

IGNAT'YEVA, M.A.

Organic compounds of elements of the 5th group of the Periodic system their use as inhibitors for [illegible]
and M. A. Ignat'yeva [illegible]

[illegible]

By use of [illegible] acid, rate decreased for I and increased for [illegible] bromide and iodide compounds were [illegible] and much higher temp. and showed marked [illegible] and cathodic processes. Subsequent tests [illegible]



stim. corrosion (possibly because of surface film
stainless steel
X L H

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy inst. im. V. I. Lenina. (Corrosion and Anticorrosives)

Ignat'eva, M.A.

Effect of some heterorganic compounds on the rate of solution of carbon steel in inorganic acids. S. A. Balezin and M. A. Ignat'eva. *Proc. Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Sect. Chem.* 109, 459-61(1956)(English translation).—See *C.A.* 51, 3413*f*. B. M. R.

4
2 { 4E2c
4F4;

IGNAT'YEVA, M. A.

6
4E2c

2

Effect of some hetero-organic compounds on the rate of solution of carbon steel in inorganic acids. S. A. Balezin and M. A. Ignat'eva (State Pedagog. Inst., Moscow). *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 100, [illegible] 1952 [illegible] 49, 1521f.—Addn. of 0.02% or more of Ph_4PBr, [illegible] Ph_3PCl, Ph_4PI, Ph_3MePI, Ph_4AsCl, [illegible] Ph_3N, Ph_3P, Ph_3As, [illegible] or [illegible] results in [illegible] decrease of the rate of soln. of steel samples in [illegible] HNO_3, with substances of type Ph_4MBr or [illegible] most effective anticorrosion agents. The inhibiting effect increases with increased [illegible] of the [illegible] salts affect cathodic and anodic [illegible] subjected to acid treatment in presence of the [illegible] halides showed increased resistance to atm. corrosion. By labeled I_2 tracing it was shown that the surface of treated samples retains the halogen. Ph_3MX_2 type was least effective anticorrosion material in the above series, while the Ph_3M type showed but small effect for Ph_3P and [illegible], the others being inactive. [illegible] M. [illegible]

SOV/137-58-10-21322

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 10, p 125 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Balezin, S. A., Ignat'yeva, M. A.

TITLE: Influence of Organogen Compounds on the Rate of Dissolution of Steel in Mineral Acids (Vliyaniye elementorganicheskikh soyedineniy na skorost' rastvoreniya stali v neorganicheskikh kislotakh)

PERIODICAL: Uch. zap. Mosk. gos. ped. in-ta, 1957, Vol 99, pp 77-86

ABSTRACT: A study of the influence of tetraphenyl bromides of elements of the fifth group: [$(C_6H_5)_4PBr$, $(C_6H_5)_4AsBr$, $(C_6H_5)_4SbBr$]; organic compounds containing phosphorus: [$(C_6H_5)_4PCl$, $(C_6H_5)_4PI$, $(C_6H_5)_3CH_3PI$]; diphenyl chlorides of As and Sb: [$(C_6H_5)_2AsCl_2$ and $(C_6H_5)_2SbCl_2$]; and thriphenyl compounds containing N, P, Sb, Bi, and [$(C_6H_5)_3N$, $(C_6H_5)_3P$, $(C_6H_5)_3As$, $(C_6H_5)_3Sb$, $(C_6H_5)_3Bi$], on the rate of dissolution of steel in H_2SO_4 (1 - 10N) and HCl (1 to 5N) solutions at 25°C within 3 - 6 hours. It is shown that the greatest inhibition of the rate of

Card 1/2

Influence of Organogen Compounds on the Rate of Dissolution (cont.)

dissolution of steel in H_2SO_4 takes place with a concentration of the inhibitor as low as 0.5 millimole/ℓ of solution. Upon a further increase in the concentration of the inhibitor the rate of dissolution is almost unchanged. With HCl the inhibiting effect increases without interruption with an increase in the concentration of the inhibitor. In H_2SO_4 inhibited by tetraphenyl halogenides, the rate of dissolution decreases with an increase in the concentration of acid; in HCl the rate increases with the increase in the concentration of the acid. Tetraphenyl bromides and iodides cause a considerable retardation of the process of dissolution in the 25 - 60° temperature range. It is shown that tetraphenyl halogenides affect the rates of anodic and cathodic processes. Tetraphenyl compounds proved to be stronger inhibitors than diphenyl trichlorides. Triphenyl compounds inhibit the dissolution of steel in H_2SO_4 to a still smaller degree.

1. Steel--Decomposition 2. Acids--Chemical reactions 3. Organic compounds--Chemical effects 4. Metal bromides--Chemical effects 5. Metal chlorides --Chemical effects

L. A.

Card 2/2

L 1311-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) LJP(c) JD/JG
ACCESSION NR: AR5014397 UR/0058/65/000/004/D032/D032

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 4D242

AUTHOR: Ignat'yeva, M. I.; Melik-Gaykazyan, I. Ya.; Grigoruk, L. V.

TITLE: Effect of lead impurity on the concentration of F-centers in alkali halide phosphor crystals

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Spektroskopiya. M., Nauka, 1964, 176-178

TOPIC TAGS: crystal phosphor, color center, alkali halide, sodium chloride, potassium chloride, potassium bromide

TRANSLATION: The authors study the effect of Pb-content on the number of F-centers (n_F) in NaCl-Pb, KCl-Pb and KBr-Pb crystal phosphors. The Pb-content (C_{max}) is determined which corresponds to the maximum number of F-centers. The initial growth in n_F as the activator concentration is increased is due to embedding of the impurity into the fundamental lattice structure at concentrations less than C_{max} which increases the concentration of V- and then F-centers. The reduction in F-band absorption with a further increase in Pb-content is associated with that por-

Card 1/2

L 1311-66

ACCESSION NR: AR5014397

tion of the impurity which is distributed among defects in the lattice of the phosphor crystal and forms deep electron levels there. N. Maksimova.

SUB CODE: SS ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

L 9671-66 EWT(1)/T IJP(c) GG

ACC NR: AP5027452 SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/65/007/011/3465/3467

44,55 44,55 44,55 29.

AUTHOR: Melik-Gaykazyan, I. Ya.; Roshchina, L. I.; Ignat'yeva, M. I.

44,55

ORG: Tomsk Polytechnical Institute im. S. M. Kirov (Tomskiy politekhnicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Accumulation of *F*-centers in KCl crystals with an admixture of sulfur

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 7, no. 11, 1965, 3465-3467

21,44,55

TOPIC TAGS: sulfur, potassium chloride, crystal defect, color center

ABSTRACT: The number of anion vacancies in a KCl crystal was increased by adding 1 mol % Na_2S to the melt, thus reducing the concentration of cation vacancies. The state of the cation sublattice with respect to defects was checked by measuring the electrical conductivity in the low-temperature region. Curves for conductivity as a function of temperature show that the conductivity of the doped crystal is two orders of magnitude lower at 120°C than that of the pure KCl crystal at the same temperature. This indicates a reduction in the concentration of isolated cation vacancies, which causes a reduction in the rate at which *F*-centers are generated on preradiation defects in a KCl•S crystal in comparison with pure KCl. Experimental data are given for the rate of accumulation of *F*-centers on vacancies produced by radiation, as well as for other parameters of *F*-center kinetics in both doped and pure KCl. It was found

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2

L 9671-66

ACC NR: AP5027452

that the sulfur impurity has very little effect on the linear stage of *F*-center accumulation. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 1 table.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 30Jun65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 005

Card 2/2

L 36394-66 EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) RM/JD/JG

ACC NR: AP6018769 SOURCE CODE: UR/0070/66/011/003/0410/0414

AUTHOR: Melik-Gaykazyan, I. Ya.; Ignat'yeva, M. I.

ORG: Tomsk Polytechnical Institute (Tomskiy politekhnicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Thermal and radiative dissociation of complexes in alkali-halide crystals alloyed with divalent additions

SOURCE: Kristallografiya, v. 11, no. 3, 1966, 410-414

TOPIC TAGS: alkali halide, impurity content, impurity conductivity, cation, defect structure, thermal conductivity, thermal decomposition, x ray irradiation

ABSTRACT: The dissociation of metal-vacancy complexes ($M^{++}v^{+}$) by heat and x-ray irradiation was studied in the alkali-halide crystals: NaCl-Mn^{++}, NaCl-Cd^{++}, KCl-Pb^{++}, KCl-Sr^{++} and KBr-Pb^{++}. Electroconductivity, microhardness and the density of color centers were measured as a function of impurity content. The electrical conductivity was measured as a function of temperature (30° to 380°C) for impurity contents up to 1.3 at %; the density of F-centers were determined from the absorption coefficients in the maximum F-region using spectrophotometer readings; the concentrations of Mn^{++}, Cd^{++} and Sr^{++} were determined by colorimetric titration. A constant irradiation dose

UDC : 548

Card 1/3

of about 10^4 roentgens was used. The temperature dependence for log (σ) (conductivity) was linear and an activation energy of 0.4 ev was calculated for $Mn^{++}v^{+}$ complexes in the temperature range 200-500°C. The dissociation of complexes increased the number of single cation vacancies in the lattice and increased the conductivity above 200°C. In contrast to NaCl-Cd^{++} and NaCl-Mn^{++} the conductivity of KCl-Pb^{++}, KCl-Sr^{++} and KBr-Pb^{++} increased with crystal purity for temperatures of 20-200°C. The dependence of log (σ) on impurity concentration was given for crystals in different conditions. In all cases, the curve rose sharply and leveled out at concentrations lower than the limit of solid solubility for the particular systems. The microhardness, indicating the degree of resistance to plastic deformation, was highly dependent on the introduction of divalent ions into NaCl. At temperatures corresponding to complete dissociation of complexes (indicated by electroconductivity) the abscissa dropped for log (σ)=$f(\sigma)$ and H (microhardness) = $f'(\sigma)$. Further increases in temperature did not affect the lebel of the curves. Irradiation dropped the conductivity as a result of the increase in the concentration of electron-acceptor impurities (Pb^{++}), but decreased with increase in the concentration of electron donor impurities (Sr^{++}). The shift in the levelling out of the log (σ) curve to higher values of concentration was the result of dissociation of $Pb^{++}v^{+}$ complexes and resolution of cation vacan-

L 36394-66

ACC NR: AP6018769

cies in the cation sublattice. For KCl-Sr^{++} this shift did not occur since Sr^{++} does not possess electronic acceptor properties. The introduction of Pb^{++} and Sr^{++} into KCl and KBr intensified the process of radiative generation of F-centers on account of the improvement in the localization conditions of electron vacancies. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 17May65/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 006

Card 3/3 MLP

IGNAT'YEVA, M. B., GOTLIB, Ye. Ye.

Horses

Development of thoroughbred riding horses up to the age of one and a half, Konevodstvo No. 4, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, July 1952. Unclassified.

IGNAT'YEVA, M. B.

Horse Breeding

Organized weaning of foals and proper raising during their confined period, Konevodstvo, 22, No. 8, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress November 1952 Unclassified.

CATEGORY : Farm Animals. Horses.

ABS. JOUR. : RZBiol., No. 4, 1959, No. 16626

AUTHOR : Ignat'yeva, M. B.
INST. : -
TITLE : Horse Breeding in Hungary.

ORIG. PUB. : Konyevodstvo, 1958, No 3, 37-43

ABSTRACT : No abstract.

CARD: 1/1

KUZ'MOV, Nikolay Terent'yevich, inzh.; ALEKSEYEV, G.P., inzh., red.; BUSHUYEV, N.M., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; GUTMAN, I.M., inzh., red.; KALENICHENKO, P.T., inzh., red.; IGNAT'YEV, M.G., agronom, red.; PICHAK, F.I., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; POLKANOV, I.P., kand.tekhn. nauk, red.; DUGINA, M.A., tekhn.red.

[Efficient use of machinery in harvesting by separate stages] Ratsional'noe ispol'zovanie mashin na razdel'noi uborke. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1959. 101 p. (MIRA 13:5)

(Harvesting machinery)

Ignat'yeva, M.I. . .

64875

12.7500 S/139/59/000/05/020/026
E201/E191

AUTHORS: Savintsev, P.A., Avericheva, V.Ye., Zlenko, V.Ya., Kvaltina, A.V., and Ignat'yeva, M.I.

TITLE: On the Nature and the Linear Velocity of Contact Melting

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Fizika, 1959, Nr 5, pp 128-133 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Contact melting is used in preparation of alloys (Ref 1) and in physico-chemical analysis (Ref 2). It was suggested (Ref 3) that contact melting of alkali-halide crystals is due to formation of a low-melting-point solid solution by mutual diffusion of the components. To study contact melting in greater detail the authors measured the temperature dependence of the lattice constants of components in the eutectic mixture of powders KCl-KI (Figs 1 and 2), the temperature dependence of the surface and bulk diffusion coefficients in KCl-NaCl (Table 1), KCl-KBr, and KCl-KI monocrystals, the temperature dependence of the electrical conductivity of the powder mixtures KI-NaCl (Table 3), KI-NaBr (Table 3), and the heat of formation of the eutectic alloys KCl-K_2CrO_4 (Table 2), KCl-KI (Table 2). The authors used the X-ray diffraction method developed for high

Card 1/3

ASSOCIATION: Tomskiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni S.M.Kirova (Tomsk Polytechnical Institute imeni S.M. Kirov)

SUBMITTED: April 6, 1959

Card 3/3

IGNAT'YEVA, M.I.; ZAVADOVSKAYA, Yo.K.; BELIK-GAYKAZYAN, I.Ya.

Effect of divalent impurities on the radiation stability of alkali halide crystals. Fiz. tver. tela 5 no.10:2775-2779 O '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Tomskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

ACCESSION NR: AP4028465 S/0181/64/006/004/1243/1246

AUTHORS: Melik-Gaykazyan, I. Ya.; Zavadovskaya, Ye. K.; Ignat'yeva, M. I.

TITLE: Change in electrical conductivity of KCl crystals on addition of bivalent impurities after x-ray irradiation

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 6, no. 4, 1964, 1243-1246

TOPIC TAGS: conductivity, electrical conductivity, KCl, KCl crystal, x-ray, F center, Pb doped KCl, Sr doped KCl, F center density, impurity, impurity concentration, current carrier, hole center

ABSTRACT: The authors have studied the ionic conductivity, its radiation change during equal doses of x-irradiation ($\sim 4 \cdot 10^4$ roentgens) in KCl·Pb and KCl·Sr crystals, and the density of F centers in KCl·Sr. Pb and Sr impurities have altogether different acceptor properties relative to holes. Pb^{2+} in NaCl is an — acceptor of electrons, but Sr^{2+} in KCl gives rise to activator hole centers. In KCl a comparatively small increase in electrical conductivity accompanying the injection of Sr up to $2 \cdot 10^{-2}$ molecular percent corresponds to an increase in F

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ACCESSION NR: AP4028465

centers of 210%. The maximum increase in density of F centers in KCl activated by Pb does not exceed 70%. Changes in conductivity with changes in impurity concentration indicate that the first are observed only in the interval of concentration for which a change in conductivity in nonirradiated crystals takes place. Conductivity in a crystal affects radiation change only at those impurities situated in regular points of the crystal lattice. Increased radiation changes in the conductivity of KCl-Pb are observed, first, through decrease in number of current carriers arising during localization of holes at single ion vacancies and, second, because of increased stability of hole centers that have formed through the appearance of electron atomic centers. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Tomskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Tomsk Polytechnical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 29Jul63 DATE ACQ: 27Apr64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 005

Card 2/2

STAVSKAYA, V. V., dotsent; DAVYDOVA, T. A., kand. med. nauk;
IGNAT'YEVA, N. A. (Leningrad)

Clinical characteristics of an outbreak of influenza in the spring of 1961. Klin. med. 40 no.7:41-47 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Iz kafedry propedevticheskoy terapii (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. M. D. Tushinskiy[deceased]). I Leningradskogo instituta imeni akad. I. P. Pavlova)

(INFLUENZA)

YERMOSHENKO, M.A.; IGNAT'YEVA, N.F.

Methods for irrigating cotton in growing containers. Dokl.AN Uz.SSR no.11:45-48 '56. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Institut sel'skogo khozyaystva AN UzSSR. Predstavleno chlenom-korrespondentom AN UzSSR A.I.Abtonomovym.
(Cotton growing)

BELYAYKINA, I.V., inzh.; IGNAT'YEVA, N.G., inzh.

Nomographs for calculating the strength of welded heating system pipes. Elek.sta. 32 no.6:23-26 Je '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Steam pipes) (Heating from central stations)

PESHKOVA, V.M.; IGNAT'YEVA, N.G.

1,2-Cycloheptanedione dioxime as a reagent for the gravimetric and extraction-photometric determination of nickel in the presence of copper. Zhur.anal.khim. 17 no.9:1086-1090 D '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. M.V. Lomonosov Moscow State University.
(Nickel—Analysis) (Cycloheptanedione)

PESHKOVA, V.M.; IGNAT'YEVA, N.G.; OZEROVA, G.P.

Determination of rhenium with α-furyl dioxime in the presence of molybdenum. Zhur.anal.khim. 18 no.4:496-499 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. M.V.Lomonosov Moscow State University.
(Rhenium—Analysis) (Molybdenum—Analysis)

YAN TOUL; IGNAT'YEVA, N.G.; PESHKOVA, V.M.

Valency of rhenium during its reduction. Zhur. anal. khim. 19 no.2:224-228 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova.

PESHKOVA, V.M.; IGNAT'YEVA, N.G.

Complex formation of molybdenum with some dioximes. Zhur.anal.khim. 19 no.10:1269-1270 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. M.V.Lomonosov Moscow State University.

L 23622-65 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/JG/MLK

ACCESSION NR: AT5002789 S/0000/64/000/000/0239/0241

AUTHOR: Ignat'yeva, N. G.; Peshkova, V. M. 27

TITLE: Determination of rhenium in the presence of molybdenum, tungsten, and vandium

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po probleme reniya. 2d, Moscow, 1962. Reniy (Rhenium); trudy soveshchaniya. Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1964, 239-241

TOPIC TAGS: rhenium determination, rhenium analysis, spectrophotometry, furyldioxime

ABSTRACT: The authors determined rhenium in the presence of large amounts of molybdenum (Re:Mo ratios were 1:40 and 1:100) by means of a differential spectrophotometric method using α-furyldioxime and tartaric acid, which freezes the valence state of Re (V or IV) and promotes a faster formation of the compound between rhenium and α-furyldioxime. The simplification introduced by the authors consisted in taking as the blank a definite amount of the solution being analyzed, thus eliminating the influence of the relative quantities of molybdenum on the determination of rhenium. Using this simplified method, the authors also determined rhenium in the presence of large amounts of tungsten (Re:W = 1:500 and

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L 23622-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5002789

1:1000). Finally, rhenium was determined in the presence of a 10,000-fold excess of vanadium, which does not interfere with the determination, by means of a direct spectrophotometric analysis. Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 3 tables and 3 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 05Aug64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: IC,GC

NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

18.8300

26285
S/078/61/006/009/005/010
B107/B101

AUTHORS: Kochergin, V. P., Ignat'yeva, N. I.

TITLE: Oxidation of iron in melts containing sodium halogenides and sodium carbonate

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 6, no. 9, 1961, 2126 - 2131

TEXT: The rate of oxidation of Armco iron in mixtures of sodium carbonate with NaF, NaCl, NaBr and NaI between 700 and 900°C was investigated. The degree of thermal dissociation of Na_2CO_3 in such melts at 800°C and the emf of a galvanic cell iron - melt - platinum were also determined. The investigation of the rate of oxidation of iron is of interest in order to clarify the nature of the adhesive forces between enamels and the metallic surface. Fig. 1 shows the change of the rate of oxidation at 700°C in Na_2CO_3 - NaX (X = F, Cl, Br, I) melts with 50 mole% Na_2CO_3. The aggressiveness drops in the order NaI, NaBr, NaF, NaCl. This is based on the differently strong depassivating effect of the halide ions. It was roentgenographically established that wüstite and magnetite form as reaction products in melts with

Oxidation of iron in melts containing ...

NaF and NaCl, and wüstite alone in melts with NaBr and NaI. The oxidation proceeds according to the equation $Fe + CO_2 = FeO$ (or Fe_3O_4) $+ CO$ (1). The oxidation products form a coat on the iron which has, however, a porous structure and does not prevent further oxidation. Only a small part of the iron dissolves as sodium ferrite. The degree of dissociation of Na_2CO_3 in the melts of the composition mentioned was determined at 800°C (Fig. 2). Here, too, the order NaBr, NaF, NaCl corresponds to a decreasing degree of dissociation. No trivalent iron forms in the melts with NaBr and NaI during oxidation of the iron, probably because the Fe_3O_4 from Eq (1) is reduced by the halide to FeO. The Br_2 or I_2 thus formed has a strong oxidizing effect on the iron; the more aggressive effect of the bromide and iodide, especially with access of air, is explained in this way (Fig. 1, isotherm 1). The rate of oxidation in melts with various halide concentration (800°C, 1 hr) was also investigated. As shown in Fig. 4, there is a strong concentration dependence, i.e., maximum aggressiveness exists for certain concentrations. The emf of the galvanic cell iron - melt - platinum at 800°C was finally determined. The melt consisted of Na_2CO_3 - NaX (X = F, Cl, Br) in the molar

Oxidation of iron in melts containing ...

ratio 1 : 1. Fig. 6 shows the change of the emf with time. It is stated in conclusion that a Na_2CO_3 - NaCl melt with 30 - 50% NaCl is least aggressive.

G. V. Akimov (Osnovy ucheniya o korrozii i zashchite metallov, Metallurgizdat, 1941); N. D. Tomashov, V. I. Modestova (Tr. In-ta fiz. khimii AN SSSR, 5, 75 (1958)); B. N. Kabanov et al.(Dokl. AN SSSR, 59, 917 (1948); Zh. fiz. khimii, 31, 2501 (1957)); Z. A. Ioffa (Zh. fiz. khimii, 13, 1105 (1939)) and O. A. Yesin et al. (Fizicheskaya khimiya pirometallurgicheskikh protsessov, Metallurgizdat, 1950) are mentioned. There are 6 figures and 23 references: 19 Soviet and 7 non-Soviet. The four most recent references to English-language publications read as follows: O. Balestra. Metall Progress, 1, 1957; F. Bacon, I. Forrest. The Engineer, 202, 93 (1956); F. Bacon. J. Beama, 61, 6 (1954); M. E. Straumanis, A. W. Schlechten, J. Electrochem. Soc., 102, 131 (1955).

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A. M. Gor'kogo
(Ural State University imeni A. M. Gor'kiy)

SUBMITTED: July 19, 1960

Card 3/6

DAVYDOV, V.I.; BELIKOV, A.M.; IGNAT'YEVA, N.I.; VERBOVETSKAYA, D.Ye.

Reaction of germanium dioxide with iron. Zhur.prikl.khim. 35 no.11: 2543-2546 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Germanium oxide) (Iron)

M

Country : USSR
Category : CULTIVATED PLANTS.MEDICINAL. Essential Oils. Toxins.

Abs. Jour. : REF ZHUR-BIOL.,21,1958,NO-96182

Author : Ignat'yeva,N.S.
Institut. : Moscow Pharmaceutical Institute
Title : A Pharmacognostic Study of the Tansy

Orig. Pub. : Sb. nauchn. rabot. Mosk. farmatsevt. in-t, 1957, 1, 187-200

Abstract : The tansy (Tanacetum vulgare, d) is a perennial herb which has found widespread use in folk medicine since time immemorial. A exact botanico-anatomical study is made of the leaves, stems, roots, rootstocks, inflorescences and fruit. The observations were conducted over a period of two years (1954-1955) throughout the entire vegetative stage. A detailed description is presented of the external and inner structure of the inflorescences (standard raw material) with an indica-

Card: 1/2

M

Country : USSR
Category : CULTIVATED PLANTS.MEDICINAL.. Essential Oils. Toxins.

Abs. Jour. : REF ZHUR-BIOL.,21,1958,NO-96183

Author : Ignat'yeva, N.S.
Institut. : Moscow Pharmaceutical Institute
Title : A Pharmacognostic Study of the Tansy. II. Phytochemical Research.

Orig. Pub. : Sb. nauchn. rabot. Mosk. farmatsevt. in-t, 1957, 1, 201-208

Abstract : During 1954-1955 a study was made of the dynamics of the accumulation of essential oil (I) and tannins (II) in the leaves and blossoms of the tansy (III) throughout the entire vegetation period. The content of I and II reached its maximum during the stage from the beginning of budding to the end of flowering with a decrease in the fruiting stage. The richest I and II was in the flowers and III in the leaves. The stem and root system practically contained no I, and their II content was lower than in the flowers and leaves. I, derived from

Card: 1/3

Country :
Category : CULTIVATED PLANTS.MEDICINAL

M

Abs. Jour. : REF ZHUR-BIOL.,21,1958,NO-96183

Author :
Institut. :
Title :

Orig. Pub. :

Abstract : from the flowers in full blossom had more esters and thujone than I at the start of flowering. I from the leaves had in all plant development stages studied nearly identical essential oil content, although before budding and full flowering more thujone was seen. High polyphenol content in I in the flowers (47.87%) and in III in leaves (33.94%) were noted. It is suggested the raw material be collected (flowers and leaves) in the budding, start of flowering and full flowering stages.

Card: 2/3

IGNAT'YEVA, N.S.

Analysis of Tanacetum vulgare for the presence of aromatic oxacids. Apt. delo 9 no. 4:26-28 Jl-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Kafedra farmakognozii (sav. - prof. L.A. Razdorskaya) farmatsevticheskogo fakul'teta I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta im. I.M. Schenova.
(TANSY)

IGNAT'YEVA, N.S.

Anatomic structure of Tanacetum vulgare L. Apt. delo 9 no. 5:25-29 S-O '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Kafedra farmakognozii (nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. L.A. Razdorskay) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta im. I.M. Sechenova.
(TANSY)

IGNAT'YEVA, N. S.

Cand Pharm Sci - (diss) "Accumulation of active substances in the common tansy grown in the Moscow Oblast, and its pharmacognostic evaluation." Moscow, 1961. 19 pp; (Ministry of Public Health RSFSR, First Moscow Order of Lenin Medical Inst imeni I. M.Sechenov); 250 copies; price not given; (KL, 6-61 sup, 242)

IGNAT'YEVA, N.S.

Analysis of Tanacetum vulgare for the presence of manganese and the influence of manganese salts on the accumulation of ethereal oil and tanning substances. Apt. delo 10 no.3:19-24 My-Je '61.
(MIRA 14:7)

1. Kafedra farmakognozii farmatsevticheskogo fakul'teta (rukovoditel'- prof. L.A.Razdorskaya [deceased]) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M.Sechenova.
(TANSY)

GRINKEVICH, N.I.; IGNAT'YEVA, N.S.; L'VOVA, I.L.; ZORIN, Ye.A.

Examination of some vitamin-containing plants for their manganese content. Apt. delo. 11 no.5:41-43 S-O '62. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Farmatsevticheskiy fakul'tet I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni Sechenova.

DOLGOVA, A.A.; IGNAT'YEVA, N.S.

Morphological and anatomical characteristics of oleander leaves. Apt. delo 12 no.4:36-41 Jl-Ag '63.
(MIRA 17:2)

1. Farmatsevticheskiy fakul'tet 1-go Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M. Sechenova.

GRINKEVICH, N.I.; IGNAT'IEVA, N.S.; SAFRONICH, L.N.

Examination of some representatives of the Compositae family for manganese and carotene content. Apt. delo 12 no.2:38-40 Mr-Ap '63. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Farmatsevticheskiy fakul'tet I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M. Sechenova.

GRINER, B.M.; GRINKEVICH, N.I.; IGNAT'YEVA, N.S.; KAZ'MINA, L.P.

Color of leaves as an index of the content of tanning substances in plants. Biul. Glav. bot. sada no.53:72-75 '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Botanicheskiy sad Pervogo moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni Sechenova.

BELOV, N.S.; BIRYUKOV, I.V.; VERBLYUDOV, N.N.; GORBUNOVA, M.N.; YESIPOVA, M.M.; IL'ICHEV, A.I.; IGNAT'YEVA, N.Ya.; KOVACHEVICH, P.M.; LYTKIN, A.M.; LOSKUTOV, V.G.; MAZYUKOV, A.S.; MIROSHNICHENKO, N.Ya.; NEFEDOV, A.Ya.; OSIPOV, K.V.; OSIPOV, P.M.; PETROV, N.G.; PETRACHKOV, M.I.; PINEVICH, K.M.; POPOV, B.E.; POTAPOV, P.V.; PREDEIN, F.Ye.; PUKHOV, A.F.; CHUSOVITINA, Ye.I.; ANGEL'SKIY, N., tekhn.red.

[The Kuznetsk Basin in the sixth five-year plan] Kuzbass v shestoi piatiletke. [Kemerovo] Kemerovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1956. 125 p. (MIRA 10:12)

(Kuznetsk Basin)

IGNATYEVA, O.A., ZAIKONNIKOVA, I.V., AGONSKAYA, L.S.

Antibacterial properties of organic compounds of phosphorus.

Khimiya i Primeneniye Fosfororganicheskikh Soyedineniy (Chemistry and application of organophosphorus compounds) A. YE. ARBUZOV, Ed. Publ. by Kazan Affil. Acad. Sci. USSR, Moscow 1962, 632 pp.

Collection of complete papers presented at the 1959 Kazan Conference on Chemistry of Organophosphorus Compounds.

POZDEYEV, K.A., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; IGNAT'YEVA, O.A., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Use of the method of indirect hemagglutination reaction in the diagnosis of brucellosis. Uch. zap. KVI 89:75-78 '62. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Laboratoriya Nr. 2 (zav. - prof. Kh.G.Gizatullin) Kazanskogo veterinarnogo instituta.

VELIKORETSKIY, D.A.; LORIYE, K.M.; FINKEL', I.I.; GRIGORCHUK, Yu.F.; BERGER, L.Kh.; UTROBINA, V.V.; KHARCHENKO, V.P.; MESHCHERYKOV, A.V., student V kursa; OBEREMCHENKO, Ya.V., kand.med.nauk; NIKITIN, A.V.; MUKHOYEDOVA, S.N.; KUSMARTSEVA, L.V., assistent; KUZNETSOV, V.A., dotsent; KUKHTINOVA, R.A., assistent; BONDARENKO, Ya.D. (g. Fastov); KURTASOVA, L.V. (g. Fastov); PEVCHIKH, V.V.; CHURAKOVA, A.Ye.; BABICH, M.M.; KUZ'MIN, K.P.; PAVLOV, S.S.; SHEVLYAKOV, L.V., kand. med.nauk; IGNAT'YEVA, O.M.; ZEYGERMAKHER, G.A.; GUTKIN, A.A.; POLYKOVSKIY, T.S.

Resumes. Sov.med. 25 no.11:147-152 N '61. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Iz Instituta grudnoy khirurgii AMN SSSR (for Velikoretskiy, Loriye, Finkel'). 2. Iz bol'nitsy No.3 Gorlovki Stalinskoy oblasti (for Grigorchuk). 3. Iz Tyumenskoy oblastnoy bol'nitsy (for Berger, Utrobina). 4. Iz Karatasskoy rayonnoy bol'nitsy Yuzhno-Kazakhstanskoy oblasti (for Kharchenko). 5. Iz Gospital'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni Sechenova (for Meshcheryakov). 6. Iz kliniki propedevticheskoy terapii Stalinskogo meditsinskogo instituta na baze oblastnoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy imeni Kalinina (for Oberemchenko). 7. Iz kliniki gospital'noy terapii Voronezhskogo meditsinskogo instituta (for Nikitin, Mukhoyedova). 8. Iz kafedry obshchey khirurgii Kishinevskogo meditsinskogo instituta (for Kusmartseva).

(Continued on next card)

VELIKORETSKIY, D.A.---(continued) Card 2.

9. Iz akushersko-ginekologicheskoy kliniki Stalinskogo meditsinskogo instituta na baze bol'nitsy imeni Kalinina (for Kuznetsov, Kukhtinova). 10. Iz gospital'noy terapevticheskoy kliniki Izhevskogo meditsinskogo instituta (for Pevchikh, Churakova). 11. Iz Nosovskoy rayonnoy bol'nitsy Chernigovskoy oblasti (for Babich). 12. Iz Vyborgskoy mezhrayonnoy bol'nitsy (for Pavlov). 13. Iz 1-y gorodskoy bol'nitsy Tyumeni (for Ignat'yeva). 14. Iz 2-y infektsionnoy bol'nitsy g. Zaporozh'ya (for Zeygermakher). 15. Iz infektsionnogo i prozektorskogo otdeleniy Petrozavodskoy gorodskoy bol'nitsy (for Gutkin, Polykovskiy).

(MEDICINE--ABSTRACTS)

L 05018-67 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(t) FDN

ACC NR: AR6032263 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0398/66/000/006/V014/V014

AUTHOR: Ignat'yeva, O. V.

TITLE: Dynamic characteristics of the gas pipe system of a marine engine and a turbosupercharger

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Vodnyy transport, Abs. 6V78

REF SOURCE: Tr. Tsentr. n.-i. in-ta morsk. flota, vyp. 63, 1965, 73-80

TOPIC TAGS: turbosupercharger, ship, marine engine, gas dynamics

ABSTRACT: Evaluations were made of the main functions relative to the gas dynamics of turbosuperchargers, taking the receiver volumes into account. It was found that in the evaluation of its dynamic characteristics during intermittent disturbance, the turbosupercharger can be considered an aperiodic link of the first order. Since the magnitude of the time constant of the engine as the controlling object of the rotation speed of the shaft is of the range of tenths of a second, the turbosupercharger exerts a sufficient effect on the transitory process. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 13/

Card 1/1 UDC: 621.431.74-501.22+621.515.5-501.22

L 22595-66 EWT(d)/EWT(l)/EWP(m)/EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWA(d)/T-2/EWA(l)
ACC NR: AT6008033 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/2752/65/000/063/0073/0080

AUTHOR: Ignat'yeva, O. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Dynamic characteristics of the gas channel of a marine engine and turbine supercharger

SOURCE: Leningrad. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut morskogo flota. Trudy, no. 63, 1965. Tekhnicheskaya ekspluatatsiya morskogo flota (Technical operation of the merchant marine), 73-80

TOPIC TAGS: marine engine, diesel engine, supercharged engine, engine performance characteristic, gas flow dynamics supercharger

ABSTRACT: The air-gas channel of a marine engine with a gas-turbine supercharger can be regarded as a complex branched annular duct with artificial gas-flow turbulization. The working processes are considered separately for the engine, the supercharger, the receiver, and the condenser of scavenging air. The similarity theory is widely used for analyzing varying operating conditions. As graphically represented, the calculated characteristics of various superchargers show a linear relationship over a wide range of analyzed parameters. Thus, the analyzed linearized equations given for the dynamic characteristics of the supercharger and receiver are applicable for small as well as extensive disturbing effects; this was proved by reference to test data on an 18,000-hp

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.431.74—501.22+621.515.5—501.22

L 22595-66

ACC NR: AT6008033

diesel engine installed on the tanker Lisichansk and by sudden load changes occurring when the rpm of the fuel pumps were varied from 90 to 114. Thus, as shown, the theoretically plotted curves for the air-gas-channel dynamics adequately represent the transition stages during sudden load changes even in the presence of high disturbing effects. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 7 formulas. [CE]

SUB CODE: 13, 21/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 003/ ATD PRESS: 4228

Card 2/2 BW

L 1864-66

ACCESSION NR: AR5019473 UR/0273/65/000/007/0026/0026 16
621.436:531.3 16

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Dvigateli vnutrennego sgoraniya. Otdel'nyy vypusk, Abs. 7.39.211

AUTHOR: Antonovich, S.A.; Ignat'yeva, O.V.

TITLE: Dynamic properties of diesel units

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Tsentr. n.-i. in-ta morsk. flota, vyp. 59, 1964, 14-36

TOPIC TAGS: engine control system, diesel engine, marine engine, turboshaft engine, supercharged engine, shaft

TRANSLATION: The authors discuss the dynamic properties of a marine diesel as a system controlling the rpm of a shaft in marine diesel and diesel-generator installations with and without a gas turboblower. The analysis covers smooth and rough water operations of engines with a turboblower and an ideal or dynamically complex regulator of shaft rpm. Finally, authors describe ways of improving the static and dynamic properties of controlled objects, so as to insure optimal characteristics of the transient process.

SUB CODE: IE, PR ENCL: 00

Card 1/1

IGNAT'YEVA, O.V.

Dynamic characteristics of the gas duct of a marine engine and turbosupercharger. Trudy TSNIIMF no.63:73-80 '65.
(MIRA 18:12)